

Lebanese Cease-Fire Holding; Forces Fortify Their Positions

By William Claiborne

Washington Post Service

BEIRUT — Lebanese Army troops and Shiite Moslem militiamen reinforced their positions around the Chatila refugee camp Tuesday as the cease-fire that ended three days of fighting appeared to hold.

Three shells landed at Beirut International Airport as planes took off and landed, but the airport remained open. The source of the fire was not known.

Following three days of fighting,

touched off when French paratroopers of the multinational force abandoned two positions near the camp, both sides pulled back in their own positions. The army moved to strongholds close to the main airport highway while the Shiite militia, Amal, occupied the other side of the highway adjacent to the predominantly Shiite area south of the capital.

The army and Amal appeared intent on adhering to the cease-fire, which is widely feared that renewed fighting could lead to events that neither side wants: a confronta-

tion in the streets of west Beirut and mass defections from the army by Shiite soldiers.

The army secured the Sabra and Chatila refugee camps, where hundreds of refugees died in a massacre last year, sending patrols into the muddy streets and establishing roadblocks at the entrance. Although the Italian contingent to the multinational force is maintaining positions in the camps, Lebanese troops appeared in control.

Residents of Chatila said that an army commando unit has been arresting scores of Palestinian youths and taking them away in trucks to an unknown destination. The army command confirmed Tuesday night that 150 persons had been arrested in Chatila, but said that all but 62 of them were released after questioning.

The shells that hit near the airport runway landed in mid-afternoon as a plane of Middle East Airlines, Lebanon's national carrier, landed after a flight from London and another MEA aircraft prepared to take off for Larnaca, Cyprus. Under the 16 November cease-fire, the airport was declared a neutral zone.

U.S. marines, who hold the airport perimeter, went on the highest alert, retreating to their bunkers during the attack, according to a spokesman.

Meanwhile, the British contingent to the multinational force suffered its first casualty when a soldier driving past a deserted building in the southern suburbs was slightly injured by an explosive device in the building. A spokesman for the British Army said it was not clear whether the soldier was the target of an attack.

Earlier in the day, an Israeli patrol in southern Lebanon confronted a guerrilla squad laying explosive charges in the port city of Sidon. During a fire fight one Israeli soldier died and three guerrillas were killed, according to an Israeli spokesman.

Arafat Holds Talks

Yasser Arafat conferred with guerrilla colleagues Tuesday in the North Yemeni capital of San'a as he planned his next moves in fighting off challenges to his leadership of the Palestinian movement, Reuters reported.

Palestinian sources said members of the military wing of the Palestine Liberation Organization had flown in from its Tunis headquarters for the strategy talks.

The report, prepared by a commission headed by former Admiral Robert L.J. Long, was to be made public Friday but was held back for White House review. It probably will be released in some form Wednesday, officials said.

Mr. Reagan also said he would like a "better understanding" of the Rev. Jesse L. Jackson's planned trip to Syria to look into the plight of U.S. servicemen.

The bombing killed 241 U.S. servicemen, and dozens were injured.

A report issued last week by the House Armed Services Committee's subcommittee on investigations blamed all levels of the chain of command for permitting lax security. It singled out Colonel Timothy J. Gergarty, then commander of the Marine contingent in Beirut, for "serious errors in judgment in failing to provide better protection for his troops."

Without naming anyone, Mr. Reagan said it was unfair to punish local commanders for not "fully comprehending" the threat posed by terrorists.

Asked whether the United States would maintain its presence in Lebanon, Mr. Reagan said: "We are reviewing all the facets of this, the locale, everything else, and are going to intensively look at all the alternatives."

"But I do believe, yes, that while there's hope for peace, we have to remain," he said.

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Israel's Ministry Moving To Ease Textbook Bias

Dominant Reading Theme in Schools Is Found to Be Anti-Arab Patriotism

New York Times Service

JERUSALEM — Some Israeli experts say they have found that Hebrew textbooks are replete with negative stereotypes of Arabs and that the curricula in Israeli Jewish schools have done little or nothing to eradicate prejudice.

"What the kids are getting is a lot of stuff on Arab-Jewish wars and standard red-neck bigotry in order to prepare them for age 18 to go out and kill," said Benjamin Chetkov-Yanov, who teaches social work at Bar-Ilan University in Tel Aviv.

The dominant theme of reading books in the lower grades is war and patriotism, according to Daniel Bar-Tal, a professor of psychology at Tel Aviv University's school of education. He is conducting a research project on the matter.

"The bravery, the patriotism, the willingness to sacrifice lives, the heroism of Israeli soldiers" prevail in most of the stories used to teach Hebrew to children, Mr. Bar-Tal says he has found.

"Relatively, there was a lack of reference to Arabs," he said. "When it was there, it was negative. Usually, they don't know how to fight, they are almost spies, they are Israelis, the Arabs who are under Israeli military occupation, the Arabs of Egypt at peace, the Arabs of Syria and other countries in a state of war with Israel."

Like other texts, the book promotes a fervent devotion to security. It preaches against sympathy for the Palestinian sense of homelessness, for example, denouncing "a certain soft-heartedness" among some Israeli Jews.

Similarly, the history textbook for ninth graders gives a decidedly one-sided account of the 1948 war, in which Israel was attacked by Arab armies after declaring its independence. The book does not mention the Israeli decisions to drive Arabs out of some parts of the country; it omits the perspective of ordinary Arabs caught in the conflict and does not report their suffering.

The point is not made, he said, that 99.9 percent of all Israeli Arabs have never been involved in subversive actions against the state of Israel.

There is no central governmental issuance of textbooks, according to Arieh Shoval, deputy director-general of the Education Ministry. "Anybody can print any text-

Israelis Suffer From the Plague of Distrust

(Continued from Page 1)

American Indians were regarded in the United States.

In the detail of personal lives, Arabs loom for many Jews as frightening, primitive, violent. Counselors who have arranged visits by Jewish pupils to Arab schools have often encountered resistance from parents who worry about their youngsters' safety.

Some of the rawest bigotry exists in Upper Nazareth, a gleaming hilltop town of apartment houses built as a Jewish city to overcome the ancient, brownstone Arab town of Nazareth. For the last decade, Arab families have been quietly moving into Upper Nazareth, renting and buying apartments and living among the Jews.

The Arabs do this, some say, not to abandon their identity, but to escape the acute housing shortage of Nazareth. Many continue to send their children to Arab schools down the hill. It is one of the few places in Israel where there has been residential integration and it has brought mostly friction.

It is hard to find a Jew who is happy about the Arabs' presence, although official figures count them as only 3,000, compared with 25,000 Jews in the town. "They have a lot of children, they make noise," a man said. "If one Jew sells a house to an Arab, the second one wants to flee from the area."

Lama Fahim is an Arab girl of 10. Her family moved into a Jewish apartment house five years ago, renting the apartment at first, buying it later. She is blonde and fair-skinned, but her mother says that some Jewish children in the neighborhood call her "black Arab." "Sometimes they don't let us

Key Soviet Promotions Go to Andropov Loyalists

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Four men whose promotions to key positions in the Soviet Communist Party hierarchy were approved by the Central Committee in Moscow on Monday are veteran party workers who share a loyalty to President Yuri V. Andropov.

Appointed full members of the Politburo, the supreme authority of the Communist Party, were Mikhail S. Solomentsev, 70, chairman of the party control commission, and Vitaly I. Vorotnikov, 57, who was appointed six months ago to Mr. Solomentsev's previous post as premier of

the Russian Federated Republic. Viktor M. Chebrikov, 60, head of the KGB, the security and intelligence organization, was named as a candidate, or nonvoting member of the Politburo.

In addition, the Central Committee ratified the appointment of Yegor K. Ligachev, 63, as one of 10 secretaries of the Central Committee secretariat, where he has been in charge of Communist Party organizational and personnel matters since earlier this year. At the secretariat, headed by Mr. Andropov as general secretary, Mr. Ligachev becomes one of 10 secretaries charged with day-to-day implementation of Communist Party policies.



Vitaly I. Vorotnikov

A Russian born Jan. 20, 1926... Began career as a fitter's apprentice in locomotive repair works in Voronezh, southern Russia... Became deputy premier of the Russian republic in 1975... Transferred in apparent sign of disfavor in 1979 to Cuba as ambassador... Was brought home in July 1982 with Mr. Andropov's help and was appointed first secretary of the Krasnodar regional party committee on the Black Sea... Cleared up Krasnodar scandals and oversaw prosecution of local officials... Named premier of Russian republic and candidate of Russian republic and candidate of Politburo in June 1983.



Mikhail S. Solomentsev

Born Nov. 7, 1913, to peasant in Lipe茨k region of southern Russia... Started work at 17 as worker on collective farm... Became first secretary of regional party committee in Karaganda, Kazakhstan, in 1959... Named to secretariat of Central Committee in Moscow in 1966, overseeing heavy industry... Strong critic of Khrushchev... Named premier of the Russian republic in 1971 and a candidate member of the Politburo... Group around Brezhnev blocked his expected advancement to Politburo... Stepped down as premier of Russian republic in June 1983 and was appointed head of party control committee.



Viktor M. Chebrikov

Russian born in 1923... Little known about early life... Served in the Red Army 1941 to 1946... Joined party in 1944... Attended Dnepropetrovsk Metallurgical Institute in the Ukraine after the war, graduate in 1950... Transferred to Moscow from Dnepropetrovsk regional party committee after Mr. Andropov was named head of KGB, and began career with secret police... Named one of two first deputy chairmen of KGB, with rank of colonel general, in April 1962... Named chairman of the KGB in December 1982... Full member of party Central Committee since March 1981.



Yegor K. Ligachev

Born Nov. 29, 1920... Graduated from Moscow Aviation Institute as an engineer... Appointed first secretary of Tomsk regional party committee, a major oil- and gas-producing area in western Siberia, in 1965... Articles in press from early 1970s stressed need for greater discipline, more rational economic organization, themes that attracted attention of Mr. Andropov. Opponent of alcoholism and hooliganism, advocate of strict law and order... Appointed to secretariat of Central Committee in Moscow in April 1983... Maintains vast information bank on all party members and controls distribution of party cards.

Nakasone Reiterates Promise on Strong Defense

By William Chapman
Washington Post Service

TOKYO — Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone said Tuesday that his administration intended to keep promises it made to the United

States about strengthening Japan's military effort despite the election losses his party suffered last week.

He also said he had selected his new cabinet in part to emphasize that the diplomatic path he had chosen during his first year of office had not changed. He emphasized the need for Japan to maintain "international trust and stability."

Mr. Nakasone's comments at a news conference appeared intended to deflate the notion that his precarious political position might make him retreat from the diplomatic policies that highlighted his first year.

Some members of his own Liberal Democratic Party have said that they expected Mr. Nakasone to be less concerned with diplomacy and more with domestic economic and welfare considerations this time.

The opposite side of the Jewish fears of Arab men are the Jewish desires for Arab women, urges that are given voice mostly in macho, locker-room talk. Arthur Kutter, a senior soldier who served on the West Bank, said the men in his unit who hated Arabs often boasted about seducing Arab women.

The myth among the boys, he said, "was that the greatest prize one could get was an Arab girl because they're so hard to get because their own society keeps them under such close control."

He summed up his fellow soldiers' attitudes toward the Arabs this way: "You heard that they were rich, that they were deceitful, that everything was going well with them that you couldn't trust them, and besides that, that they were like dogs and characters on a lower level of existence. And it really reminded me of the kind of things you could expect a Russian peasant to be saying about the Jews in Europe, the same kind of arrogant, malicious superiority, coupled with a fear of deceit and an envy of their wealth."

NEXT: Arab perceptions of Jews.

By William Chapman
Washington Post Service

PRETORIA — South African military officials say their forces have penetrated 120 miles (194 kilometers) into Angola to attack guerrillas fighting to end South African rule over neighboring South-West Africa.

General Constand Viljoen, chief of the South African Defense Force, said Monday night at a press conference that a force of up to 1,400 guerrillas was preparing to infiltrate South-West Africa, also

known as Namibia, from Angola along four routes.

General Viljoen said guerrillas were increasingly taking refuge with soldiers of Angola's army. He said there had been direct clashes between South African troops and Angolan forces and their Cuban allies, and chances of further direct conflict were causing concern.

General Viljoen said there was an "unprovoked attack" by Angolan soldiers on a South African unit near Cuito last week, even though the South Africans had no threat to the town.

"This is a worrying situation. We do not like to become involved with the FAPLA or the Cuban forces. We would rather respect them in their areas, but then we would also expect from these people that they respect our fight against SWAPO," General Viljoen said. The FAPLA is the Angolan Army.

"If they interfere this way, one is inclined to think that they are joining in the fight, which isn't a good thing," he added.

■ Dozens Reported Killed
Glen Frankel of The Washington Post reported from Harare, Zimbabwe

The military push began nine days ago with South African air strikes against Cuito and military positions near Mukando, according to the Angolan Defense Ministry. It said "dozens of civilians" had been killed and hundreds wounded in the raids.

Angolan officials also have reported that South African forces, after heavy fighting, have taken the town of Cassinga, 150 miles north of the border between Angola and Namibia. The town is less than 30 miles south of Angola's main military defense line, which is said to be manned by Angolan and Cuban troops.

The campaign is believed to be South Africa's largest military incursion into Angola in 16 months. Four previous South African military operations since August 1981 have killed nearly 1,600 SWAPO guerrillas, according to Pretoria.

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WORLD BRIEFS

Soviet Said to Orbit Shuttle Prototype

WASHINGTON (UPI) — The Soviet Union Tuesday orbited for the third time what Western observers believe is a prototype of a space shuttle, a half-ton (450-kilogram) winged spacecraft that splashed down in the Black Sea after one orbit around Earth.

Though the Russians have yet to test a full-sized shuttle like the one the United States has flown nine times, observers believe the Russians have undertaken a serious effort to catch up with the Americans.

If the space vehicle, identified by the Soviet news agency Tass as Cosmos-1517, was in fact a shuttle prototype, this was its third flight since March 1982. The first two missions ended with parachuted splashdowns in the Indian Ocean. Australian Navy photographs of those tests depicted a drone-like spacecraft whose fuselage is 10 feet (about three meters) long and whose wings span about 12 feet.

5 Arrested in Italy in Kidnapping Plot

ROME (AP) — Police have arrested five persons who had allegedly planned to abduct a countess on Christmas, the Italian news agency ANSA reported Tuesday.

The report said police discovered a three-meter-deep (nine-foot-deep) underground "prison" on the outskirts of Rome where the kidnappers planned to hold Countess Silvia Cardelli, the wife of Count Francesco Cardelli, a major landowner. Police reportedly found a mattress, an electric heater and two buckets of water inside the hideout.

ANSA quoted police as saying that the countess was to have been kidnapped on Christmas at her family's country house in Tornimparto, about 20 miles (30 kilometers) northwest of Rome. ANSA said police were tipped off a month ago, but the date of the arrests was not given.

Paris Expels 3 Iranians, Holds 5 Others

PARIS (Reuters) — France has expelled three more Iranian nationals employed by the Iranian Islamic Cultural Center in Paris and is holding five others pending expulsion, an Interior Ministry spokesman said Tuesday.

The French government ordered the closure of the center on Friday and expelled three Iranian diplomats linked to it for "activities incompatible with their diplomatic status." Iran retaliated on Sunday by ordering three French Embassy officials to leave the country.

Interior Ministry officials said the eight Iranians detained on Friday in addition to the three diplomats ordered to leave were youths whose activities at the center were incompatible with their status as residents in France.

Interference in Aquino Inquiry Alleged

MANILA (UPI) — The government Tuesday alleged that a "foreign hand was actively interfering" with the inquiry into Benigno S. Aquino Jr.'s murder after an alleged witness implicated the military in the assassination.

The allegations, broadcast over government television, came after military lawyers filed a \$285,000 criminal libel suit against Reuben Regalado, 25, a Philippine Airlines ground technician. Mr. Regalado, in a news report Friday from Tokyo, said Mr. Aquino's alleged assassin, Rolando Galman, was being "retained" by soldiers when the killing occurred and that a soldier shot the opposition leader.

The broadcast, quoting a report by the Philippine News Agency bureau in Tokyo, said the Japanese capital seemed to have become a refuge for "shadowy witnesses to the slaying." It continued: "The mystery spun around the witnesses has led to suspicion that a foreign hand was actively interfering with the ongoing probe into the assassination."

9 More Arrested in Kuwait Bombings

KUWAIT (Reuters) — The Kuwaiti authorities said Tuesday they have arrested nine more persons in connection with bomb attacks Dec. 22 on the U.S. and French embassies. At least four persons were killed and 60 injured in explosions at the embassies and at other sites.

The minister of cabinet affairs, Abdell-Aziz Hussein, said the nine were tried along with seven Iraqis and three Lebanese already in custody. One of the nine, an Iraqi, was arrested Monday, he said. He did not give the nationalities of the others.

Mr. Hussein said he expected the trial to begin in the first week of January. The Kuwaiti authorities have said the 10 arrested soon after the attacks were members of the banned Islamic Call Party, which is said to favor an Iran-type Islamic republic in Iraq.

Seoul to Renew Some Soviet Contacts

SEOUL (AP) — South Korea will resume limited contacts with the Soviet Union next year in a move to improve strained relations since the downing of a South Korean airliner by the Soviet Union, Foreign Ministry officials said Tuesday.

The officials acknowledged that some problems involving compensation for the Korean Air Lines jumbo jet have yet to be resolved. But one high-ranking ministry official said that nonpolitical exchanges with the Soviet Union will be resumed on a gradual basis.

Mr. Abe and Noboru Takeshita, the finance minister, were held over from the first Nakasone administration, apparently as a signal of continuity.

Israel May Level Some Arab Homes

BETHLEHEM, Israeli-Occupied West Bank (UPI) — Defense Minister Moise Aron was warned Tuesday that the army might demolish Arab homes along main roads on the occupied West Bank, to combat stone-throwing by Palestinian youths.

Mr. Aron, visiting the Dheisheh Palestinian refugee camp near Bethlehem, indicated he would not sanction deportation of stone-throwers and their families to Jordan, as demanded by Israeli settlers.

Asked if he would back demands to demolish homes along main roads, he said: "Certainly one approach we're looking at, which is a common one when it comes to road safety, is to make sure that there's some space between the road and areas where people move or where people live."

Blackout Strikes Sweden, Denmark

STOCKHOLM (AP) — A power failure struck most of Sweden and parts of Denmark on Tuesday. Sweden lost power at 1 P.M. as stores and shopping centers were crowded for post-Christmas sales.

Swedish radio reported that the failure began at the Hamra transmitter station near Enskope, about 60 miles (97 kilometers) northwest of Stockholm. A chain reaction knocked out stations throughout the country, and all of Sweden's nuclear power plants immediately disconnected from the grid, the radio said.

The outage originally stretched from the southern city of Malmo to northern Sweden, affecting about 5 million of Sweden's 8.5 million people, including Stockholm and Gothenburg, the two largest cities. Tens of thousands of residents of eastern Denmark, who also are on the Swedish grid, lost power, although lights only blinked in Copenhagen.

U.S. Is No Threat to Russia, Reagan Says

NEW YORK (UPI) — The United States has no aggressive intention toward the Soviet Union and hopes to convince its leaders of that fact, President Ronald Reagan has said in an interview with Time magazine.

The president said in the interview that there was "one new development" that he had worried about for some time; he said that military leaders in the Soviet Union were "apparently without any coaching or briefings by the civilian part of the government," taking it upon themselves "to make statements, and rather bellicose statements."

Mr. Reagan, speaking of recently suspended negotiations of nuclear weapons, said the Soviet Union probably would return to the bargaining table once U.S. missiles were in place in Western Europe as "they see that we will be able to go forward with this."

Japan Refuses to Return North Korean

TOKYO (UPI) — The Justice Ministry refused Tuesday to return North Korean soldier in exchange for four Japanese seamen seized by Communists as a result of his defection.

The ministry's Immigration Office said it rejected a plea of asylum by the defector, Min Hong Gu, 21, who stowed away on a Japanese freighter. It said it will send Mr. Gu to another country, which was not identified immediately.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

Pricing the GM-Toyota Deal

By an appropriately close 3-2 vote, the Federal Trade Commission has provisionally approved the joint venture between General Motors and Toyota. A decade ago, no one would have supposed that such a combination, between the world's No. 1 and No. 3 automakers, would be legal under U.S. antitrust laws. But the view of what antitrust allows and forbids has been changing; a broad consensus has been moving away from old rules that seemed to give incentives to be inefficient and static rather than competitive and innovative. The new view of antitrust is expressed by the FTC Bureau of Competition director, Timothy Muris, who said that "the antitrust laws focus on the effect on consumers, not on competitors." His view is that GM and Toyota might be able to produce a car that consumers would prefer in the short run; and in the long run, even if competitors are driven out of business, others can still enter the market.

Not everyone sees it that way. The dissenting commissioners, Michael Perischuk and Patricia Bailey, fear that the exchange of information between GM and Toyota could give them unfair advantages. And Chrysler's chairman, Lee Iacocca, whose company plans to produce cars competing with the GM-Toyota model, is outraged. He threatens to take his case to the federal courts and to Congress, which has been persuaded before to see things Chrysler's way. These are serious objections. One can be wary of an antitrust law that, in reaction to theories that seemed to outlaw all

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Back to a Fearful Ritual

With appeals fast running out for more than a thousand prisoners on death row, official murders are likely to occur almost weekly in the United States in 1984. Now still sensational, executions may soon become routine.

The late Justice Hugo Black believed that the Supreme Court would eventually end capital punishment because the justices were too squeamish to send such a huge backlog of convicts to their deaths. Other foes of the death penalty argued that the way to end it was to make executions public: the horrific spectacle would stir wide revulsion.

But no. The Supreme Court now coolly rejects appeals and complains about lawyers who bring too many. Reporters' descriptions of smoke, sparks and singed flesh inspire little outrage; they seem to satisfy the growing majority that favors capital punishment. So do the reactions of the relatives of crime victims.

"We're joyful . . . that our state here has finally shown the will, the want and the wisdom to remove any individual from this society who renders himself unfit to be a member of it," said the brother of a man killed by John Eldon Smith, who was executed on Dec. 15.

Until two centuries ago public torture and death were standard punishments. The community's purpose was symbolic: to reenact the criminal's violence and so reassess the community's authority. In the 19th century enlightened societies began to reject such grisly ritual methods by which it was being applied.

The crime wave of the 1970s, along with other events, shook America's confidence. It overwhelmed the agencies of criminal justice and swamped the enlightened tradition. New laws to meet the Supreme Court's conditions were promoted with practical arguments: Executions would deter and prevent crime. But what executions actually offered an aroused public was the ancient ritual, the symbolic reassertion of authority.

To recross this threshold will offer primitive satisfaction to many. But let all who applaud recognize the death penalty for what it is: evidence of how far America has come from the days of optimism, idealism and faith.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Other Opinion

Andropov's Illness Doesn't Help

Out of view for four months, absent from the plenary session of the Communist Party Central Committee and probably from the meeting of the Supreme Soviet as well, Yuri Andropov is nevertheless still holding the reins of power within the Soviet Union, owing largely to his appointment of faithful ideologues and his own active role in the wings.

But his illness has kept him from leading an active diplomatic life, an important concern in a time when international relations are dominated by the superpower rivalry. Without overestimating the value of summits, Mr. Andropov's illness is effectively ruling out direct contact with Western leaders who may wish to meet with him. The Soviet leader's absence from public life does not add to hopes for a clearing of the great dark clouds of the international horizon.

—Le Monde (Paris).

A Direct Approach to Israel?

When Yasser Arafat left Beirut in August 1982, it was widely felt that he had succeeded in turning military defeat into moral and political victory. Though easily overruled in south Lebanon, his men had fought with surprising tenacity in Beirut against overwhelming odds.

That illusion of victory has cost them dear, for it enabled them to avoid facing up to the consequences of what had in fact been a serious defeat. Political gambits are subject to a law of diminishing returns. The moral benefit Mr. Arafat got from resisting the Israelis in the streets of Beirut has hardly been revived by the repeat performance staged against Syrians and

—The Guardian (London).

FROM OUR DEC. 28 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1908: Immigrants Choosing Siberia

LONDON — The "Japan Advertiser" points out that a great new nation is forming in Siberia. One of the greatest migrations in history has been 1 proceeding so quietly that the world generally has not noticed. During the past 12 months more than 500,000 Russians have gone to Siberia, equal to half the number of immigrants the United States received during that period from the whole world. On the other hand, Japanese immigrants are beginning to appear on the Far Eastern coast. According to a Central News telegram from St. Petersburg, "Many places along the Russian Pacific shore, which have always been shown on the official maps as uninhabited, are now populated by Japanese fishermen."

1933: Cuba Suspends Debt Payments

HAVANA — The Cuban government has decided to suspend payment of foreign loan obligations totaling about \$3.2 million that mature Dec. 31. This includes an installment on the \$20-million loan obtained from the Chase National Bank of New York. Colonel Manuel Despaigne, secretary of the Treasury, has stated unofficially that Cuba does not intend to repudiate the debts, but seeks an adjustment with the creditors. President Grau San Martin added that the loans are considered illegal, as they were contracted by the Machado administration without the consent of the Cuban people. It is pointed out by Colonel Despaigne that the Treasury needs the money to pay government employees.

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Surviving the Bomb: Faith, Planning Aren't Enough

By Tom Wicker

NEW YORK — Is "civil defense" against nuclear war possible? The Federal Emergency Management Agency professes to think so, as did its predecessor, the Defense Civil Preparedness Agency. With a little faith and a lot of planning, they have been saying for years, as much as 80 percent of the American population can survive nuclear attack.

This is ridiculous. These agencies' studies are replete with optimistic assumptions, dubious research methods, impossible conditions and the truly Strangeovian belief that human behavior, social organization and ecological relationships would go on, unaffected by the blast, fire, shock and radiation effects of the 6.559-megaton nuclear attack postulated by FEMA.

Now these civil defense pretensions and illusions have been swept away — not only by new findings that the biological, climatic and ecological consequences of nuclear war would be far more catastrophic than previously understood; but by a detailed scholarly review of official civil defense planning documents. Entitled The Counterfeit Ark, it is published by Physicians for Social Responsibility.

In chapter after chapter, independent authorities on transportation, radiation, agriculture, the ecology, and like the young United States, bore hope of reclaiming the offender's soul.

America then was a land of optimism, idealism and religious faith. In such a place no man's soul could ever be totally lost. The government's authority was rooted in that principle, not in its power to re-enact violence. Cruel and unusual punishments were expressly banned; penitentiaries would emphasize work, education and religious study. The practical results were uneven over the years, but symbolic retribution remained suspect, even in periods of high crime. The law allowed capital punishment, but it gradually became a rare event until the Supreme Court struck down the death penalty by which it was being applied.

The crime wave of the 1970s, along with other events, shook America's confidence. It overwhelmed the agencies of criminal justice and swamped the enlightened tradition. New laws to meet the Supreme Court's conditions were promoted with practical arguments: Executions would deter and prevent crime. But what executions actually offered an aroused public was the ancient ritual, the symbolic reassertion of authority.

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—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

od permits officials to gear things up) by automobile in 3 days to presumably safe "host areas" 200 to 400 miles distant.

Difficult? Not if multilane divided highways, with all lanes made one-way outbound, carry 1,500 cars per hour per lane at 40 miles per hour for 20 hours a day for 3.3 days, with no "flow interruptions" from accidents, breakdowns, running out of gas, poor traffic control and the like. No panic, of course.

Simultaneously, buses (mostly those highly reliable and convenient New York City transit buses) will move at constant speeds of 40 miles per hour on freeways (less on uncontrolled highways) for 45 consecutive hours, making seven round trips in each of the 3.3 evacuation days, with all seats taken and children under 12 placed two to a seat. Apparently there will be no difficulty in making round trips even if all freeways are one-way outboud.

That after an appropriate warning period before the attack, 150 million people from all major urban areas could be relocated in three to five days, finding upon arrival adequate shelters equipped with the necessary life supports.

That these people would remain orderly, obedient and psychologically stable, while "essential workers" would remain at assigned posts near target areas and commute to their jobs daily.

These Kafkaesque assumptions are only the beginning. FEMA's plans call, for example, for evacuating 6.5 million people from New York City (after that warning period

determined not to become dependent on foreign military supply — a lesson it learned dearly in dealing with Moscow. Nor does China want to link ship visits to Chinese ports, but it is irrevocably with one superpower — even if its primary antagonism is with the other.

Political tensions between the United States and China — particularly over the status of Taiwan — and economic problems lurking in the wings also argue against overly close military relations.

What is the American military interest? China ties down major Soviet forces in Asia and no longer poses a direct threat to U.S. security interests in Asia. These are large and important benefits for U.S. strategic interests. But they are a consequence of broad Chinese and Soviet policies and are largely independent of American actions. There is no evidence that such benefits depend on or are even related to U.S. military cooperation with China — the Chinese have occasionally hinted the contrary.

Beijing does claim that military contacts are part of the general relationship it has with Washington and agrees to some visits and meetings. Yet it rarely initiates such proposals. The only security collaborations in force now are intelligence

simple, undramatic, sensible steps.

First, routine exchanges to broaden understanding of the outside world among Chinese military officers. Chinese officers have little knowledge of the outside world but may, nevertheless, play an influential role in Chinese policies in the future.

The United States wisely plans to keep in touch with such people through exchanges of senior officers and some staff training programs.

Second, the sale of dual-use technology — communications and transportation equipment that can also be used in military projects. The military risks of such sales are low,

and the benefits for both American trade and Chinese economic development are substantial.

Third, exchanges of general intelligence — of the kind that regularly takes place between military authorities of friendly countries — to serve the interests of both sides.

These three basic programs are already in place and should be allowed to mature quietly. Neither Americans nor the Chinese should look for more.

The writer, deputy director of policy planning in the State Department from 1977 to 1980, is director of studies at the Council on Foreign Relations. He contributed this comment to The New York Times.

The Limits on U.S.-Chinese Military Cooperation

By Paul H. Kreisberg

NEW YORK — For the last five years, senior American officials have intermittently explored prospects for a military relationship between the United States and China. The Reagan administration seems to have concluded that the opportunities are limited and that Washington should not seek too much. This judgment is almost certainly sound.

It is no secret that Beijing would like to modernize its armed forces. China has a 1950s arsenal, and, although it has been window-shopping for new weapons for a decade, it has bought virtually nothing. Antiaircraft and antiaircraft weapons would almost certainly bolster China's border defense, and the United States has offered TOW (wire-guided antitank missiles) and Hawk missiles. The Chinese neither accepted nor declined the offer but asked instead about the next generation of TOWs and for the transfer of the technology to produce them. The United States is not inclined to provide either.

In fact, the Chinese have little objective reason to seek a serious dialogue either on weapons or military policy. China lacks money to buy quantities of modern weapons, an industrial base capable of producing complex new weapons and a military structure capable of absorbing such weapons. More important, Beijing is

determined not to become dependent on foreign military supply — a lesson it learned dearly in dealing with Moscow. Nor does China want to link ship visits to Chinese ports, but it is irrevocably with one superpower — even if its primary antagonism is with the other.

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cent years been in the forefront of the anti-Arafat movement.

The mufti of Jerusalem, Sheikh Said al-Din al-Alami, denounced Mr. Arafat as a "murderer" whose hands, he said, "were red with the blood of Palestinians and Syrians." He proclaimed it the duty of every true Moslem to kill Mr. Arafat.

Sermons in West Bank and Gaza mosques were devoted to offering prayers for Mr. Arafat. Thousands of worshippers gathered after services to demonstrate their support.

An influential group of 40 West Bank Palestinians, including well-known nationalists and prominent academics, unsuccessfully sought Arafat's approval to visit Tunis to proclaim their support for Mr. Arafat.

The fratricidal struggle in Lebanon also saw the growth in the West Bank of a movement of prominent Pal-

estinian nationalists who insisted that the "armed struggle" should not be the Palestinians' only weapon; Mr. Arafat was praised as the leader who understood that political methods were less important.

This ground swell of support placed the minority groups opposed to Mr. Arafat in a quandary. The pro-PLO group spoke with two voices. One section, speaking through the organ Al-Shura, endorsed the criticisms of the rebels led by Abu Musa but spoke out strongly against the use of force in settling internal differences. But Al-Mithaq, the organ for the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, hewed to the Syrian line in blaming Mr. Arafat for the misfortunes that led to Palestinians killing one another.

The communists were similarly divided. Unwilling to denounce Mos-

cow's ally, Mr. Assad, they were reluctant to give their support to Abu Musa's camp. They justified their ambiguous stand by claiming that Moscow was working to mediate in the Palestinian conflict.

Significantly, though, the pro-Hassanites solidly stood by Mr. Arafat against Abu Musa. The reason is obvious: King Hussein does not wish to see the PLO come under the influence of Damascus through Abu Musa. Moreover, he sees Mr. Arafat as a pragmatist who might yet be won over to accept either the Reagan plan or the Saudi proposal for negotiating a settlement with Israel.

Although the pro-Arafat and pro-Hassanites factions on the West Bank remain antagonistic to each other, the events in Lebanon have opened up the possibility of an alliance, an idea promoted by several Gulf states, Egypt, Iraq, Tunisia and Morocco.

International Herald Tribune.

INSIGHTS

لهم من الأصل

Meaning of '1984' Tends to Be Forgotten

Novel Offered Powerful Warnings Rather Than Accurate Prophecies

By Peter Stansky

International Herald Tribune

VEN before the fateful year has begun, there has been a remarkable amount of activity regarding George Orwell and his last and probably best-known book, "1984."

"Most of his writing and talking seems to be taking place in the United States."

"Orwell has already appeared on the covers of *The New Republic*, *Harper's* and *Time*. The first contained a piece by Irving Howe excerpted from a book he edited, "1984: Revised Totalitarianism in Our Century." In the second, Norman Podhoretz claimed Orwell for neo-conservatism, and in the third the man and the book were surveyed. The novelist E.L. Doctorow has also written about him in *Playboy* magazine."

A collection of essays, "On Nineteen Eighty-Four," has been prepared for publication by Princeton University Press.

In mid-December, the Smithsonian Institution in Washington held a conference entitled "The Novel After 1984: High Technology and Human Freedoms: A Tribute to George Orwell" and there is an associated art exhibition at the institution's Museum, "Dreams and Nightmares: Utopian Visions in Modern Art."

"That is just the beginning of the tide of events and publications to come during 1984."

"In Europe there is less activity: a science fiction conference in Antwerp, Belgium, last October and a gathering sponsored by the Council of Europe in Strasbourg, France, next April. It will be entitled "1984: Myths and Realities: Man, the State and Society in Question."

And all these words, there is the danger that the meaning of the book and its author will be forgotten.

On a television show devoted to the book, the panel was made to say that it contained 130 predictions, and that 120 had come true. How this calculation was achieved was not revealed.

Some of the book's specific depictions of the future have not come true, although its portrait of the increasing capacity of government to interfere in our lives appears accurate.

Details Are Wrong

And in Orwell's picture of the world about to descend upon us, according to the calendar, the details are wrong.

Let us consider, for example, thought control.

"The party is not interested in the overt act: *The thought is all we care about. We do not merely destroy our enemies; we change them.*" (All quotations given are from "1984").

Perhaps this is the most important individual issue in the book. To put it another way:

"With the development of television, and the technical advance which made it possible to receive and transmit simultaneously on the same instrument, private life came to an end."

Orwell was present in realizing what might happen technically. There is no reason to think that he was alone in grasping the mechanical capacities for the future, although perhaps it was unusual in seeing to what use they might be put.

What is frequently forgotten, however, is that all this supervision — the two-way television lets the total electronic surveillance which is surely possible if a government wished to devote

the financial and human resources required — is restricted in the book to supervising the party members. The majority of the population, although organized to participate in rallies, has been so deprived that it is considered harmless.

The leader, Big Brother, may not exist anywhere in today's world; he is a mixture of Hitler and Stalin. Certainly in their time both leaders were subjected to adulation, but the number of such worshiped leaders is perhaps fewer today.

Are funeraries, such as Winston Smith, the hero of the novel, turned to order to achieve the climax of the last line of the novel proper: "He loved Big Brother"? As the work of Amnesty International, the international human rights organization, makes painfully clear, there are many around the world who are violently mistreated for their beliefs, but how often can regimes achieve the "inner" conformity aimed at in "1984"? Such conformity was what Orwell feared most, the greatest danger, is that sense the book is extremely powerful as a warning; we can only be grateful that it does not appear to be a prophecy.

Similarly, Orwell's brilliance in the defense of language seems to be more of a warning than a prophecy, although it may be somewhat closer to the truth than one might like.

When Orwell was living in Paris in the 1920s, he saw a great deal of his aunt, Nellie Limouzin, and her lover, Eugene Adam, both of whom were workers on behalf of the fabricated language Esperanto. That might be seen as a benign version of what Orwell called Newspeak, an attempt to reduce the language to a minimum, even if the object of Esperanto was to achieve her personality. Although we probably have retreated somewhat from the liberal atmosphere of the late 1960s and early 1970s, perhaps the most permanent legacy of those days is a greater degree of sexual freedom and less hypocrisy.

Perhaps Orwell came closest to prophecy rather than warning when writing about the state of international affairs. It did not require much insight in 1948 to see that the Soviet Union and the United States were likely to be enemies, and that China might be the third superpower. Orwell was wrong that the European continent would be part of Eurasia, but he was one of the three powers in the book. But

ironically and inadvertently, he has, however, contributed jargon to the language. Almost all of us, whether we have read the book or not, have an instant, unreflective reaction to the mention of "1984" to the term "Orwellian," and to the more famous phrases in the novel itself.

Through the media, "psychobabble" and other catch phrases of the moment can be more rapidly disseminated than ever before. By the same token, new cant phrases can easily replace the old. It is a common human trait to believe that the present is a state of decline; in terms of language it is certainly not proven that we are worse off than before. A primary reason that this has not happened is, in part at least, the result of Orwell warning us that it might, a welcome instance of a deflating rather than a self-fulfilling prophecy.

No Lessening of Sexual Freedom

Orwell has fortunately been proved wrong if he was predicting a decline of sexuality:

"All this marching up and down and cheering and waving flags is simply sex gone sour. . . . There was a direct, intimate connection between chastity and political orthodoxy."

He may well be right that personal and political freedom can be indicated by the degree of sexual freedom available, and the more repressive a regime the more likely it is to try to control the sexuality of its subjects. In the novel the heroine Julia must belong to the Anti-Sex League, even though it goes directly against her personality. Although we probably have retreated somewhat from the liberal atmosphere of the late 1960s and early 1970s, perhaps the most permanent legacy of those days is a greater degree of sexual freedom and less hypocrisy.

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Tim Sale, a colorist, put the finishing touches last week to a figure of George Orwell that joins the collection of "heroes" at Madame Tussaud's waxworks museum in London. Watching over him is a policeman as depicted in "1984."

he was right that Britain, known as Airstrip One, would be an outpost of another power, one that he called Oceania.

Orwell captures the present situation in an impressively accurate way:

"War, however, is no longer the desperate,

annihilating struggle that it was in the early decades of the 20th century. It is a warfare of limited aims between combatants who are unable to destroy one another, have no material cause for fighting, and are not divided by any genuine ideological difference. . . . In a physical sense war

involves very small numbers of people, mostly highly trained specialists, and causes comparatively few casualties."

Another passage in particular is frightening and is one reason that the book, besides the currency of its title, has been able to sear itself into the consciousness of its millions of readers:

"Atomic bombs first appeared as early as the 1940s, and were first used on a large scale about 10 years later. At that time some hundreds of bombs were dropped on industrial centers, chiefly in European Russia, Eastern Europe, and North America. The effect was to convince the ruling groups of all countries that a few more atomic bombs would mean the end of organized society, and hence of their own power. Thereafter, although no formal agreement was ever made or hinted at, no more bombs were dropped. All three powers merely continue to produce atomic bombs and store them up against the decisive opportunity which they believe will come sooner or later."

We can only hope that this also is not a prophecy but a warning. That is certainly what Orwell meant it to be.

Peter Stansky teaches history at Stanford University in California. He is the editor of "On Nineteen Eighty-Four" and the co-author of "The Unknown Orwell" and "Orwell: the Transformation."

Most Britons, Many Swiss, Germans Say Governments Have Destroyed Privacy

The Associated Press

ONDON — With 1984 a few days off, most Britons and more than a third of Swiss and West Germans believe snooping by modern governments as depicted by Orwell in "1984" has destroyed individual privacy.

A three-nation Gallup poll published Tuesday on how far people believe their societies have moved in the nightmare direction indicated by Orwell's novel, first published in 1949, showed that 72 percent of Britons think "there is no real privacy because the government can learn anything it wants about you."

The poll, published in the London newspaper

the Daily Telegraph, showed 38 percent of West Germans and 37 percent of Swiss hold the same view about their own governments.

and Switzerland in that order in each case the poll showed:

Canada	76	46	83
Britain	73	46	73
United States	73	49	81
France	49	49	77
West Germany	41	40	78

Poland emerged at the bottom of the 14-nation list, ranking zero percent in each case. The Soviet Union was scored 1-0-3. Switzerland was not among the countries considered in that list.

The Daily Telegraph said pollsters then asked those interviewed how much freedom they associated with a selection of different countries.

With the country under consideration listed first, followed by opinion percentages of people interviewed in Britain, West Germany

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analogy, comparing the rotation of Yugoslavia's current leaders among party, government and legislative posts to the game of musical chairs. Would it be fair to say, I ask, that every time a musical chair is moved, the players sit down in different chairs, but no chairs are ever removed and nobody ever loses a seat?

Professor Kristan smiles. "Many functions are performed by people who made the revolution and they cannot be easily moved," he says. "We don't have enough means to make failures resign. Somebody intervenes to cover up."

In addition to other nationalisms in the country, comes a new and perplexing form of assertiveness in Bosnia, locally branded "Moslem nationalism."

Last summer, a Sarajevo court tried 13 Bosnians and found 12 of them guilty of "hostile activity" and spreading "hostile propaganda." Their crimes were said to be rooted in a demand that they be allowed to be Moslem.

The economic crisis is coupled, in the minds of many, with a political crisis. An elderly intellectual who fought with the Partisans in World War II faults Tito and Slovenia's own Edward Kardej, widely regarded, until his death in 1979, as Tito's successor.

"We have a great number of workers from other republics," Jozef Smole, head of Ljubljana's League of Communists (Yugoslavia's one legal party), tells me. "There are almost no more Slovenians in garbage collection or construction work, and in the Slovenian railway system, 35 percent of the workers are from other republics, especially Albanians from Kosovo."

Capitalism permeates many conversations with Slovenians, in part, it seems, because the economic crisis has set back their relatively high standard of living. A taxi driver tells me he was a skilled machinist in a West Berlin factory, until he was laid off because of the recession.

"We work beautifully if we are paid as in the West," he muses. "We've proven that. But people won't work like that here if prices keep going up and wages are low." Factory wages here work out to about \$100 a month, according to Jozef Smole.

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"We are in the midst of an economic crisis," Mr. Smole remarks, "and the basis of the economic crisis is a political crisis."

Mr. Smole — slender and tweedy, with a small mustache — sees crisis in terms of a power vacuum. "There is no substitution for Tito's role," he said. "There is no punishment for failure. I don't mean jail, but no punishment to get rid of those who fail, by implementing the 1974 constitution, Yugoslavia's fourth since the war. It's a good document, but it's frustrated by local interests of power."

Candidates are pre-selected now. Yugoslavia's political and economic situation, he suggests, is comparable to the Reconstruction period after the U.S. Civil War, when citizens and government were struggling to rebuild a devastated society.

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The Travels of 'Poppa Opera'

By Robert J. Christensen
International Herald Tribune

TAIPEI — "Poppa Opera" he might well be known, so closely is Jan Popper's name identified with opera—and puns—not only on the West Coast of the United States, but also throughout the Far East. He has probably trained more singers and cultivated larger audiences than any single man in the history of opera.

"I was to do an opera in Kuala Lumpur, but it wasn't the right time, so I had time to come back to Taiwan again and do this month-long opera workshop," Popper, 75, said recently in Taipei. "Then on to Los Angeles to do a demonstration recording of Roy Trava's new opera 'Black Bacchus': conduct an opera in Japan; about two months of lecturing in California's Bay Area, introducing the San Francisco Opera's new season; perhaps a few months free to visit Europe to rest and to play recitals with a few friends; then back to Asia to conduct 'Madame Butterfly' in Taipei and perhaps 'Don Carlos' in Seoul. After that, I don't know. We only schedule a year at a time."

He said the story of his entrance into the opera world was "a very simple matter."

"I was studying baroque piano and harpsichord in Leipzig; in the late 1920s and '30s not too many musicians were devoting themselves to baroque music. My dad was a successful businessman who worried that I was heading into a blind alley. He played a simple trick. He went to the manager of the local opera house in our town of Reichenberg [now Liberec, in Czechoslovakia]. They needed conductors and vocal coaches, and he offered to pay them my first year's salary if they would hire me."

"I got a cable in Leipzig saying a coach was urgently needed. I was elated. When I got here the director sat me down and asked me to play for him. I played Bach. He sent me home with a score, 'La Traviata,' and told me to come back in a few days when I could play and sing all the parts. I studied like a fool and was successful."

"I spent two years conducting lighter stuff, conducting the ballet, and composing when some stage music was needed. Then I went to Vienna to study for a year to learn what I was doing. It is the kind of rigorous Central European training where you need to memorize and sing. You were given a day or two of notice and then expected to go on. It was well-attended, for everyone is awaiting your downfall."

"It was my lucky opera, 'La Traviata.' I was sure of myself. The orchestra pit was so big—12 first violins and eight cellos—you could hardly see the end. I got through the opening and then thought, 'Where is the curtain bell?' I saw a panel with nine buttons, one with a red light next to it, and thought that that must be the one. I pushed it, and nothing happened. I pushed a second and nothing happened, so I used the palm of my hand to push



Jan Popper: "Don't take it too slowly."

I went into the orchestra pit. At the end of the overture I had forgotten my hurt hand, pressed the curtain bell, and added a new bowl to the orchestra."

One day a visitor from Prague asked Popper if he would like to conduct and coach at the Czechoslovak capital's opera house. "George Szell was the boss at that time [at the Neues Deutsches Theater in the 1930s] and there was a wonderful Mozart tradition that had been kind of passed down from father to son. Every other month we got to use a smaller house where Mozart had actually conducted the premiere of 'Don Giovanni.' It was thrilling to be conducting exactly where Mozart had stood and conducted."

For his audition in Prague, he said, he had to conduct an opera without a rehearsal and without knowing anything about the musicians and singers. "You were given a day or two of notice and then expected to go on. It was well-attended, for everyone is awaiting your downfall."

"That's where I met my sweetie"—his wife, Beta, who was about to become a mezzo soprano in San Francisco Opera. "We were married in 1940, and it has been a honeymoon ever since."

Stanford University soon invited him to organize the first West Coast opera workshop, he said. He had never taught before, but he stayed at Stanford for 10 years—"with kind student helping my English along."

Then the University of California at Los Angeles "wanted to start a bigger opera school, and so I went into exile in Los Angeles for 26 years. Students were expected to learn all about opera, scenery, body movement, ballet, fencing, languages, diction and singing. It was very hard training. At one time they called UCLA 'the West Point of the Opera.'"

At UCLA there is a small theater named after him. "I could run a popcorn concession in my own theater and make a lot of money, but they won't let me."

During sabbaticals, he started doing guest conducting in Europe and Japan. In 1960 he was named a Fulbright professor to start an American-style opera school in Japan for the National University of the Arts.

Just now the work in hand is providing some elementary training for Taiwan's first-generation opera singers. "Don't take it too slowly," Popper urges a group working on "La Bohème." "I know you all love to sing high notes, but if everyone did it, an opera would take all night. So move it."

"It is well known," he gently corrects one overly elegant young lady, "that the lower classes don't have neuroses, just animal passions. That is the truth of your character, which you must feel, both for yourself and for the audience."

Everyone listens, it only half comprehendingly, as he continues. "It is difficult for you to show emotion on your faces. Perhaps it is being Oriental, but then, the television people do it. In Kuala Lumpur, where we were teaching for three weeks, their faces were unmovable, but in Japan they are beginning to learn. You're afraid to look funny, but when you express emotion and it goes with the music, it isn't funny."

He does not permit freedoms to be taken with the music. "The composer has written it right," he admonishes the young singers. "You can't add a fermata just because you like it. Puccini didn't write a fermata and the orchestra isn't going to play it. The orchestra will just leave you behind."

"Many people hate opera, because they think it is senseless. You, the singer, must feel the truth, the sense of each character and then put that sense into the opera for the audience."

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London Stage: A Vintage Year

By Sheridan Morley
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — A volatile, not to say mercurial, year in the London theater: around the middle of February there were no less than 12 theaters dark, roughly one-third of the mainstream total. Not all that remarkable by Broadway standards, where this year has been catastrophic, but for London still a postwar record and therefore distinctly unerring.

But no sooner had the doom-and-gloom articles appeared in the press than the theaters began to open up again, and the newspapers at least temporarily to close down: in early December there was not a single empty theater in London although there were a few empty

seats. "It's even often those giving first time in my memory women have taken charge of Shaftesbury Avenue, from Judi Dench at the Lyric ('Pack of Lies') past Hannah Gordon at the Apollo ('Country Girl'), 'Daisy' at the Globe, Penelope Keith at the Queens ('Hay Fever'), Liz Robertson at the Palace ('Song and Dance') and then around the corner to Jane Lapine at the Cambridge ('Dear Anyone')."

All strong and memorable performances to set beside the actors of the year: Derek Jacobi in a remarkable Barbican quadruple (a youthful Prospero, a stylish Benedick, a disappointing Peer Gynt but above all a marvelously swashbuckling Cyrano); Antony Sher literally beneath him in the Barbican Pit with an equally impressive double as Tarzan and his creator Morel (in the Bulgakov stage biography); two returning giants, Peter Ustinov (as 'Beethoven's' Tenth); giving us a play the way lesser hosts give dinner parties and John Nettleton back to his old Shavian best as Shoveller in "Heartbreak House."

Jack Shepherd leading a cast of traveling salesmen in David Mamet's brilliantly manic "Glengarry Glen Ross"; Britain's newest tragic knight, Sir Michael Hordern along with Tim Curry (and Gerald McEwan) in the most stylish cast rediscovery of the year, "The Rivals"; Sher again, weaving a path through David Edgar's socialist epic "Maydays" at the Barbican; and of course the great Merlin of the stage lost this year, Ralph Richardson making an equally departure in an Eduardo de Filippo play about his beloved fireworks but also a play in which suitably enough something was quite what it seemed. With Richardson gone, those "inner voices" are never going to sing the same again.

In a year when there was more drama in Peter Hall's diaries than on any one of his stages, a year when the National dug up Jean Seberg only to bury her again under the weight of an amazingly inert Marvin Hamlisch musical, a year when the major subsidized companies were by no means al-

most as bad as the amateurish "Blood Brothers," Christopher Hampton's following of Brecht and the Manni from the tyranny of the Warner Brothers ("Tales from Hollywood") and A.R. Gurney's account of the final buzzing of American WASPs ("The Diving Room"), one of several Greenwich hits unaccountably named a transfer) can be called disappointing of undistinguished, especially when it also gave us *Frances de la Tour* and Ian Bannen in Eugene O'Neill's great lament for his alcoholic brother ("Moon for the Misbegotten"), Alan Bates in John Osborne's "A Patriot for Me" and intriguing new plays about the pains of World War II ("Not About Heroes") and the nuclear physics of the potential third ("The Geeks"). All that and the Royal Court's haunting "Falkland Sound" as well as renewed London life for Peter Nichols' thoughtful pantomime of the Optimist Ward ("Poppy"). 1983 may well turn out to have been the kind of year the future calls vintage.

A 'Fiddler' in Moscow

By Andrew Rosenthal
The Associated Press

MOSCOW — Nineteen years after "Fiddler on the Roof" opened on Broadway, the Soviet Union's only professional Jewish theater group has staged its own version of the bittersweet musical, complete with surprising amounts of Jewish tradition and religion.

The house responded ecstatically during one of the show's two Moscow performances last week. But the quality of the spectacle seemed secondary to the event itself. "The important thing is that the play was put on at all," said a close observer of Soviet culture.

For Yuri Sherling, the theater impresario responsible, the cultural and social importance of the production was paramount.

"Jewish theater in Russia carries very deep, subtle, humane functions," the former Bolshoi dancer said. "We are not only creating shows. We are not only trying to drag tears out of the eyes of the audience. We teach the audience the language of their ancestors, which they regrettably were deprived of the right to master."

The musical, mostly in Yiddish with some Russian, included what Sherling said were "the first lines in Hebrew ever spoken on a stage in the Soviet Union." Soviet authorities forbid the teaching of Hebrew or publication of Hebrew texts.

The performances surprised many observers of Soviet culture, since such events are rare in a nation whose officially atheistic government restricts nationalist or religious movements.

The musical revolves around a family of Jews in the Russian village of Anatevka. In the Soviet production, the repression of the Jews in the plot is by the czars. And the pogroms by Russian villagers, played out before the audience in the most productions, take place off stage in Moscow.

Although modified with new lines, three new musical numbers, a different ending and a new name—"Tevie from Anatevka"—it was not stripped of the themes inherited from the Sholom Aleichem stories on which it is based. The character Tevye still quotes from *Tora*, and at one point a character portraying a rabbi performs a wedding ceremony in Hebrew.

Sherling hopes to take "Tevie" to other Soviet cities, but his plans are incomplete.

While the villagers emigrate to America at the end of the U.S. production, Sherling's villagers don cloaks and climb a staircase toward a symbolic promised land. One source said authorities objected to the finale.

Sherling made the Russian village policeman in the play more evil than in the Broadway version. But perhaps the most striking change was an aura of melancholy even stronger than in the Broadway tragicomedy.

"When reading Sholom Aleichem, I saw in his humor our national tragedy," said Sherling, a trim man with an immaculate Van Dyke beard, a theatrical manner and a sweater with "God Help Me" embroidered in Hebrew.

Sherling founded the theater group that performed "Tevie" in 1978. Although it is officially based in Birobidjan, the Jewish Autonomous

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Tuesday's NYSE Closing

NYSE Most Actives

Dow Jones Averages					
	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Indus	1251.00	1267.28	1249.00	1263.72	+ 12.21
Treas	588.00	592.48	584.88	588.47	+ 1.21
U.S. Corp	130.88	132.13	130.15	131.98	+ 1.34
Comd	476.25	503.53	496.45	501.64	+ 4.88

NYSE Diaries		
	Close	Prev.
Advanced	969	734
Declined	422	618
Unchanged	416	422
Total Issues	2307	1948
New Highs	33	27
New Lows	35	71
Volume up	39,426,840	
Volume down	16,372,350	

NYSE Index					
	High	Low	Close	Chg	Chg %
Composite	94.93	94.36	94.92	+ 0.75	+ 0.79
Industrials	111.27	110.47	111.00	+ 1.00	+ 0.90
Transp.	92.29	91.95	92.24	+ 0.43	+ 0.46
Utilities	44.17	44.10	44.16	+ 0.15	+ 0.34
Finance	94.35	94.06	94.35	+ 0.44	+ 0.47

Tuesday's NYSE Closing

AMEX Diaries	
Advanced	241
Declined	232
Unchanged	281
Total Issues	222
New Highs	8
New Lows	9
Volume up	14
Volume down	2,073,905
	2,516,375

NASDAQ Index				
	Close	Chg	Per	Yield
Composite	276.48	+0.14	.05	22.65
Industrials	321.16	+0.65	.21	32.25
Finance	274.25	+0.22	.08	20.17
Insurance	224.11	-0.46	.20	22.65
Utilities	262.92	+1.83	.70	29.95
Banks	297.16	+0.27	.09	154.70
Transp.	278.84	+0.68	.24	193.11

AMEX Most Actives					
	Vol.	High	Low	Chg.	Chg.
WinnB	225	350	304	-30	+17
DomeP	210	370	314	-36	-
Wright's	1424	384	174	-174	-
Telxon	1407	474	476	-45	-
TexAir	100	66	56	-40	+1
KayPha	95	150	114	-17	-
TIE's	85	274	22	-274	+1
HOUOTR	514	54	51	-53	-
First w/	700	34	34	-34	-
GeorgeBn	701	244	244	-34	-

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Age	Sex	Number
10-14	Male	10
10-14	Female	10
15-19	Male	10
15-19	Female	10
20-24	Male	10
20-24	Female	10
25-29	Male	10
25-29	Female	10
30-34	Male	10
30-34	Female	10
35-39	Male	10
35-39	Female	10
40-44	Male	10
40-44	Female	10
45-49	Male	10
45-49	Female	10
50-54	Male	10
50-54	Female	10
55-59	Male	10
55-59	Female	10
60-64	Male	10
60-64	Female	10
65-69	Male	10
65-69	Female	10
70-74	Male	10
70-74	Female	10
75-79	Male	10
75-79	Female	10
80-84	Male	10
80-84	Female	10
85-89	Male	10
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90-94	Male	10
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(Continued on Page 10)

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- dividend also extra(s).
- annual rate of dividend plus stock dividends.
- liquidation dividend.
- paid - called.
- new yearly low.
- dividend declared or paid in preceding 12 months.
- dividend in Canadian funds, subject to 15% non-resident tax.
- new dividend declared after split-up or stock dividend.
- dividend paid this year, omitted, deferred, or no action taken on latest dividend meeting.
- dividend declared or paid this year, an accumulating issue with dividends to accrue.
- new issue in the past 52 weeks. The high/low range begins with the start of trading.
- need day delivery.
- P/E - price-earnings ratio.
- dividend declared or paid in preceding 12 months, plus stock dividend.
- stock split. Dividend begins with date of split.
- sales.
- dividend paid in stock in preceding 12 months, extrapolated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.
- new yearly high.
- trading halted.
- vi - in bankruptcy or receivership or being recognized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies.
- vd - when distributed.
- vi - when issued.
- vw - with warrants.
- x - ex-dividend or ex-rights.
- xd - ex-distribution.
- xw - without warrants.
- y - ex-dividend and sales in full.
- zv - yield.
- z - sales in full.

Japan's 'Office Ladies': Privileged to Some, Exploited to Others

By Steve Lohr

New York Times Service

OSAKA — Opinions are sharply divided. To some, they are a privileged class, rather affluent and free. To others, they are the sum of latter-day Dickensian sexism and sexual discrimination.

They are called "office ladies," a name that is not considered demeaning in Japan. The office ladies best known to the outside world are ubiquitous young women at Japanese corporate offices, all in their company uniforms, all in desks, seen outwardly to be mostly of bowing and serv-

ice that is misleading, although serving is indeed one of their roles. Typically, they present tea to male co-workers twice a day, morning and afternoon.

"It takes a lot of time," said Ito Haneda, a female office worker at the headquarters of Nissan Motor Co. "And the first thing a woman has to do is learn who belongs to whom."

Miss Haneda is one of the breed of office ladies. Miss Haneda is 29 years old and a graduate of the prestigious Tokyo University. In Nissan's international

division, besides serving tea, she does much the same work as the men her age.

Miss Haneda said she would like to get married someday, and plans to remain working at Nissan afterward, even if she has children. Her boss, Yukihiko Eguchi, said that is the way Nissan wants it.

However, such cases are still rare in Japan. Most companies do not want to hire female graduates of four-year colleges, finding that junior college and high school graduates are better suited for the office of an office lady.

The companies also say that they get a couple more years of service from their women workers by hiring them younger. Shortly after marriage, in their mid-20s, office ladies generally quit their jobs to have children.

Although two-thirds of Japan's married women work, they are effectively blocked from returning to large companies. Instead, they visit smaller companies, where their salaries are about half those of men.

But some women are trying to alter this setup. "The position of American women is more advanced, but attitudes in Japan are changing, too," said Ryoko Aka-

matsu, director general of the Labor Ministry's women's and young workers' bureau.

An advisory council of the Labor Ministry is now working on an equal-opportunity employment bill, banning sexual discrimination in hiring and on the job.

But opposition to equal treatment for women in Japanese companies has already been heard from some employers' groups.

"They don't want to change their employment system in which men are the core and women are their assistants, no matter how qualified," Mrs. Akamatsu said.

Even if an equal-opportunity law does pass, things may not change soon, women's rights advocates acknowledged. The reason: the attitudes of the women themselves.

Japan, for the most part, is not the land of the rising consciousness.

"I have never really thought about equality for men and women," said Akiko Inoue, a 23-year-old office worker at a major trading company. "Nobody around me complains of different treatment for men and women."

Moreover, the views of Miss Inoue appear to be far more representative of Japanese women today than those of Miss Haneda. In a

recent government survey, 71 percent of Japan's women favored separate roles for men and women.

Office ladies, in fact, often say they pity their male counterparts. While women leave the office after an eight-hour day, many men work at night, on weekends, and coerced by group pressure, give up their

recent government survey, 71 percent of Japan's women favored separate roles for men and women.

Office ladies are expected to live at home until they marry. In addition, their future husbands are expected to provide for them, so the office ladies are not inclined to maintain Japan's high incomes.

"It is a time to spend," a 24-year-old office lady said, with a smile.

And spend they do. Usually traveling in small groups, they shop in Hong Kong, tan in Hawaii, or browse the museums of Europe.

For the big companies, hiring office ladies is a buyer's market, with several young women seeking each position. To get hired, a candidate must impress her prospective employer in both written examinations and personal interviews.

The companies usually deny it, but the office ladies agreed that looks count. Given the stiff competition, some of the young women have decided to give themselves every advantage and visit Dr. Fumiko Umezawa.

Dr. Umezawa is head of Jujin Hospital, which is probably Japan's largest clinic specializing in cosmetic surgery, handling 100 operations a day.

Landing a better job is one reason more young women are coming to Jujin to get their eyes rounded, noses built up or lips adjusted. In contrast to other job qualifications, "the looks is one thing that can be changed quickly," Dr. Umezawa said.

"Shokubatekkon" is the Japanese expression for two persons from the same company getting married. In Japan's hierarchical system, the top male graduates from leading universities are hired by the big companies. They, along with government bureaucrats, are the country's elite and are the type of young men that Japanese mothers want their daughters to marry.

"I didn't enter this company to find a husband," said Miss Inoue, who works for a major trading company. "But I certainly wouldn't mind if I found one here."

Her attitude is by no means universal. After observing her male colleagues totally consumed by work, a 25-year-old office lady said: "I wouldn't want to marry any of them. They're all so boring."

Subroto Predicts '86 Oil-Price Rise

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

KUWAIT — Oil Minister Subroto of Indonesia was quoted here Tuesday as saying that it would be inevitable for the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries to increase its benchmark price in 1986.

Mr. Subroto was also quoted by the newspaper al-Qabas as saying that the current reference price of \$29 a barrel might be increased in 1984 and 1985.

In March, OPEC cut the price of benchmark crude by \$5, to \$29 a barrel, and set a total production ceiling of 17.5 million barrels daily in an adjustment to the sluggish world oil market.

In Caracas, meanwhile, José Ignacio Moreno Leon, Venezuela's minister of energy and mines, was quoted as saying

Monday that OPEC will meet in the first quarter of 1984 to review output quotas and Saudi Arabia's role in the group. Saudi Arabia, which was not assigned a production quota at the OPEC meeting in March, has since assumed a "swing-producer" role of raising or lowering output according to market demand.

White House Called Cool To Telephone Access Fee

By Robert D. Hershey Jr.

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration has begun seeking a way to minimize an increase in the telephone bills of Americans. Its interest reflects a growing belief that the price of phone service could become an issue in the 1984 campaign for the presidency.

Landing a better job is one reason more young women are coming to Jujin to get their eyes rounded, noses built up or lips adjusted. In contrast to other job qualifications, "the looks is one thing that can be changed quickly," Dr. Umezawa said.

"Shokubatekkon" is the Japanese expression for two persons from the same company getting married. In Japan's hierarchical system, the top male graduates from leading universities are hired by the big companies. They, along with government bureaucrats, are the country's elite and are the type of young men that Japanese mothers want their daughters to marry.

"I didn't enter this company to find a husband," said Miss Inoue, who works for a major trading company. "But I certainly wouldn't mind if I found one here."

Her attitude is by no means universal. After observing her male colleagues totally consumed by work, a 25-year-old office lady said: "I wouldn't want to marry any of them. They're all so boring."

The administration strongly opposed a bill passed by the House of Representatives last month that would prohibit access charges altogether. That bill would also create a universal service fund of \$1.2 billion to soften the impact of price increases on rural and low-income customers.

So far the administration has taken no position on the Senate bill, even though it was approved by a 15-2 vote of the Commerce Committee.

The Senate bill, which would delay imposition of the access charge on residential and small-business phones for at least two years, is expected to be the first item on the agenda for Senate floor action when the session begins Jan. 23.

The Senate bill would create a universal service fund of \$400 million rather than the House's \$1.2 billion.

Although Mr. Markey said there has been no decision to embrace the Senate bill, there is widespread expectation that the administration will make some accommodation to keep the access charges from being added in consumer bills in an election year.

Yugoslavia Clears Budget and Plan For Development

Reuters

BELGRADE — Yugoslavia's parliament Tuesday approved a budget and development plan for next year designed to strengthen the economy and to repay big foreign debts.

Prime Minister Milko Planinic and parliament during a five-day debate that despite continued difficulties, the country had slowly begun to pull out of its economic crisis.

She said favorable conditions had been created this year for a further strengthening of the economy in 1984 that would lead to deeper structural changes envisaged by the government's long-term economic-stabilization program.

These included the narrowing of Yugoslavia's current account deficit from \$1.4 billion in 1982 to about \$150 million this year, a smaller trade deficit and repayment of capital and interest on all foreign debts. The current account is a broad measure that includes both merchandise and nonmerchandise trade, such as that in services.

Mrs. Planinic said Yugoslavia's main tasks next year would be to revive industrial production, increase exports and employment, report a current account surplus and service foreign debts.

The 1984 development plan envisages a 3 percent increase in industrial output and a 2 percent rise in the gross national product.

Overall exports should go up 16 percent, and exports to the West 20 percent. Imports are expected to increase 7 percent, according to the plan.

Mrs. Planinic said that Yugoslavia's present 50 percent inflation must be reduced next year, and she said that the country's currency had to be strengthened against the dollar.

She said the government expected Western financial credits next year to help it repay foreign debts now estimated at \$21 billion. She hoped that Yugoslavia would need no further foreign credits in 1985.

The government indicated earlier in negotiations with Western banks and financial institutions that it would need about \$3 billion in 1984.

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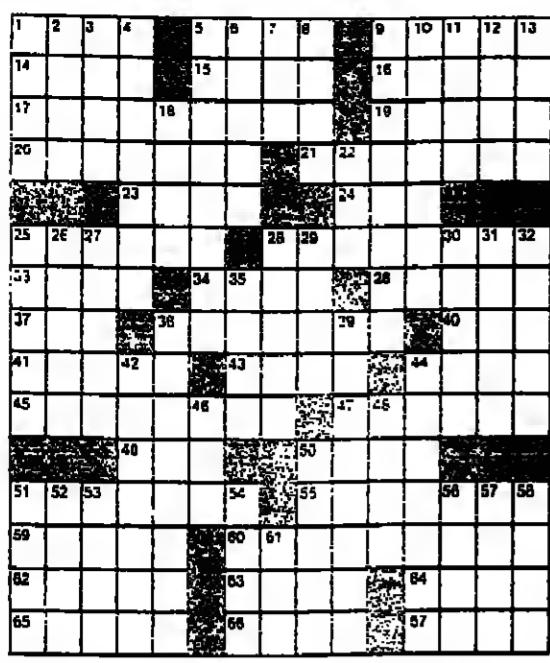
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ACROSS
 1 Arith garments
 5 Mild curse
 9 Gold or silver
 14 New fler's
 15 feal
 16 Berlin's "All
 17 Bridge across
 18 the Hudson
 19 Broadway
 20 lights
 21 Repeat
 22 Sea cow
 23 Dry as dust
 24 Writing tool
 25 Teatine fare
 26 Okla. Indian
 33 "Off... into
 the wild..."
 34 Whig's
 opposition
 36 Mistake
 37 "From the
 east to western
 "....": Shak.
 38 Having a guilty
 feeling
 40 Midwest inst.
 41 Strict
 43 Citron covering
 44 Cut
 45 Social insect
 47 Aim
 49 Leather
 puncher's tool
 50 At a distance
 51 Metrical foot

DOWN
 1 — spumante
 2 Cutter, e.g.
 3 Moni Buei is
 one
 4 She's in the
 high Careas
 5 They repair
 canines
 6 Leveled
 7 Expert
 8 Oaies title
 9 Well—
 (polite)
 10 Wife of Henry
 II of England
 11 What girdron
 zebras do
 12 Di's sister-in-
 law
 13 —majeste
 16 Swiss river
 18 Ugandi feeder
 22 Murderer in
 the Rue
 Morgue

55 Exhaust
56 Poker
57 Flat" author
58 Titmouse's
 cousin
59 Entire
 Swiss-cheese
 feature
60 Place to bake
 bricks
61 Nodule of stone
 62 Chooses
63 Snick's partner

25 Rustle
26 Literary
 patchwork
27 Locale of Pine
 View Dam
28 French chalk
29 Paean
30 Norwegian
 currency
31 Red dye
32 Burst
33 Czech river
34 —I
 "Wander," 1952
 song
35 Imposing
 structures
42 Took the bait
43 Smears
46 Corn, in
 Cannes
48 British stoolie
50 Inclined
 upward
51 Hoodlum
52 Grade
53 —take
 arms...":
 Hamlet
54 Nymph whose
 voice became
 immortal
56 God of wisdom
 at Valhalla
57 Ubangi feeder
58 Shoe size
61 Flight on a
 shuttle

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DENNIS THE MENACE



"OKAY, OKAY! WE WON'T SELL THE HOUSE.
 HOW ABOUT MOVING IT TO ANOTHER LOT?"

JUMBLE

IN THAT SCRABBLE WORD GAME

by Harry Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

STOU

HEANN

TALMED

TONTUB

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise word, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here: A

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: BEGAN VOCAL EMPIRE MAYHEM

Answer Could this bear be large?—LAGER*

*Large

WEATHER

EUROPE

ASIA

AFRICA

LATIN AMERICA

NORTH AMERICA

MIDDLE EAST

OCEANIA

CLIMATE

